

# TITLE OF THE INVENTION

## HAIR COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to hair cosmetic compositions, which have a fragrance with an unpleasant smell masked although such an unpleasant smell would otherwise be given off from ammonia, monoethanolamine, or a penetration promoter of the aromatic alcohol type.

#### Description of the Background

In hair dye or coloring formulations (hereinafter collectively called "hair coloring formulations"), alkaline agents such as ammonia and monoethanolamine are frequently incorporated therein. The ammonia and amine smells, which these compositions inherently have, have remained unsolved as a serious problem for both those applying the hair coloring formulations and those treated with the formulations. Thus, there has been a long-standing desire for the development of a method for masking ammonia and amine odors inherent to these formulations. In many hair cosmetic compositions with such hair coloring formulations incorporated therein, on the other hand, a penetration promoter of the aromatic alcohol type is added to promote the penetration of ingredients which act on hair. However, this penetration promoter also imparts a solvent smell to the compositions. These factors have led to a significant need for the development of a method by which the odor of such compositions can be masked.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, one object of the present invention is to provide a hair coloring formulation which effectively masks the odor(s) inherent to solvent, ammonia and amine containing hair coloring formulations.

5 Briefly, this object and other objects of the present invention as hereinafter will become more readily apparent can be attained by a hair cosmetic formulation, which comprises: (A) a fragrance ingredient comprising cis-3-hexenol, and (B) at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of ammonia, monoethanolamine, and an aromatic alcohol penetration promoter.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With a view to ascertaining how to mask the unpleasant smells of hair cosmetic compositions containing ammonia, monoethanolamine and aromatic alcohols, an investigation has been conducted into the effectiveness of a variety of fragrant materials in masking undesirable odors. As a result, it has been found that addition of cis-3-hexenol, which is called "leaf alcohol" and which has not been considered to be readily useful in formulations as a fragrance because of its grassy smell hair, in an amount greater than its usual amount results in a hair cosmetic composition which has a very desirable fragrance.

15 The hair cosmetic composition of the present invention has a desirable fragrance in which the odor of ammonia, amine or solvent is effectively masked. The composition also has good stability.

20 The fragrance ingredient (A) of the present invention contains cis-3-hexenol. As mentioned above, cis 3-hexenol is known as "leaf alcohol" and is a fragrance which is useful

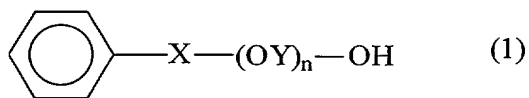
for imparting a grassy smell to a formulation containing it. It was, however, not known that this compound is able to mask the odors of ammonia, amines and solvent which may be in a composition. To achieve the effective masking and fragrance effect of the invention, it is preferred to add cis-3-hexenol to a composition in an amount of 0.1 to 50 wt.% (hereinafter indicated simply by "%"), especially from 1 to 30% in ingredient (A).

The ingredient (A) may preferably contain, in addition to cis-3-hexenol, one or more substances selected from the group consisting of cis-3-hexenol esters such as cis-3-hexenyl acetate, cis-3-hexenyl formate, cis-3-hexenyl propionate and cis-3-hexenyl salicylate, alcohol C-6, trans-2-hexenol, dimethol (2,6-dimethyl-2-heptanol), dihydromyrcenol (2,6-dimethyl-7-octen-2-ol), citronellol (3,7-dimethyl-6-octen-1-ol), geraniol (3,7-dimethyl-cis-2,6-octadien-1-ol), linalool (3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-ol), Magnol™, Sandalmysore Core™ [2-methyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-4-penten-2-ol, product of Kao S.A.], eugenol [2-methoxy-4-(1-propenyl)-phenol], p-cresol, Herbac™ (3,3-dimethylcyclohexyl methyl ketone), Koavone™ (acetyl diisoamylene), γ-methyl ionone [5-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-methyl-3-buten-2-one], 1-menthone (o-menthan-3-one), Liffarome™ (cis-3-hexenyl methyl carbonate), Manzanate™ (ethyl 2-methylpentanoate, product of Quest Int'l U.K. Ltd.), Fruitate™ [ethyl tricyclo[5.2.1.0<sup>2,6</sup>]decan-2-ylcarboxylate], o-t-B.C.H.A. (o-t-butylcyclohexyl acetate), p-cresyl acetate, 1,8-cineole, Anethole™, estragol (methyl chavicol), rose oxide [4-methyl-2-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)-tetrahydropyrate] and limonene [p-mentha-1,4(8)-diene]. The ingredient (A) may further contain a solvent as a diluent. Suitable such solvents include dipropylene glycol, triethyl citrate and ethanol. From the standpoint of the emission of a preferred fragrance, the hair cosmetic composition of the

present invention can preferably contain ingredient (A) in an amount ranging from 0.1 to 1.0%, especially from 0.3 to 0.8%, based on the weight of the composition.

Suitable ingredients (B) of the present hair cosmetic composition include ammonia, which is commonly used as an alkaline agent in oxidation hair colors and hair bleaches. The hair cosmetic composition preferably contains ammonia in an amount of 0 to 3%, especially from 0 to 1%, when the hair cosmetic composition is in a form ready for application onto hair (in other words, in a mixed form). The penetration promoter of the aromatic alcohol type, on the other hand, is used to promote penetration of an ingredient which acts on the interior of hair, such as a penetration promoter for a dye in a hair color, a penetration promoter for an active ingredient in a shampoo or conditioner, or a penetration promoter for an active ingredient in a hair fixative, and is preferably present in an amount ranging from 0 to 40%, especially 5 to 25% in the cosmetic hair composition. Here, it should be noted that the amounts of the above-described three ingredients (B) are not all 0% at the same time.

Suitable examples of the penetration promoter of the aromatic alcohol type of the invention include aromatic alcohols represented by the following formula (1):



wherein n stands for 0 or 1. When n=0, X is a linear or branched alkylene, alkenylene or alkylenoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, with the proviso that the oxygen atom of the alkylenoxy group is bonded to the benzene ring and, when n=1, X and Y each independently represent a linear or branched alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

In formula (1), when n=0, X is preferably a linear or branched alkylene or alkylenoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and, when n=1, X and Y is preferably a methylene group or

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5 a linear alkylene group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms. Specific examples of the aromatic alcohols include benzyl alcohol, phenylethyl alcohol, phenoxyethanol, phenoxyisopropanol, -methylbenzyl alcohol, , -dimethylbenzyl alcohol, -propylbenzyl alcohol, 2-benzyloxyethanol, and 3-benzyloxybutanol, with benzyl alcohol and 2-benzyloxyethanol being particularly preferred.

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10 Illustrative hair cosmetic compositions of the present invention include oxidation hair coloring formulations, hair bleaching formulations, acid-dye-based hair coloring formulations and basic-dye-based hair coloring formulations, all of whose ammonia odor, amine odor and/or solvent odor is as described above. Of these, oxidation coloring formulations are particularly preferred. In the case of an oxidation coloring, an oxidation dye intermediate, for example, a color-developing substance and a coupling agent are added. Suitable examples of the color-developing substance include p-phenylenediamines, 2,5-diaminopyridines, p-aminophenols, o-aminophenols, o-phenylenediamines, and 4,5-aminopyrazoles. Suitable examples of the coupling agent, on the other hand, include various m-phenylenediamines, m-aminophenols, m-hydroxybenzenes, hydroxyindoles, naphthols, and phenols. In addition, a direct dye or the like can also be incorporated in the composition.

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20 When an oxidation dye intermediate is incorporated in a hair cosmetic composition of the present invention, oxidative coupling is induced with oxygen in the air, an enzyme or the like to color the hair or the like. To induce this oxidative coupling, addition of a chemical oxidizing agent is more preferred. Illustrative of the chemical oxidizing agents include hydrogen peroxide, hydrogen peroxide solution, e. g., 35%, urea peroxide, alkali metal

bromates, and alkali metal peracid salts, such as perbromates, persulfates or perborates, with hydrogen peroxide being particularly preferred.

In the hair cosmetic composition of the present invention, viscosity/gel strength modifiers, oils and fats, waxes, hydrocarbons, polyhydric alcohols, amides, silicone derivatives, cationic surfactants, anionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, nonionic surfactants, nonionic high-molecular substances, cationic high-molecular substances, anionic high-molecular substances, amphoteric high-molecular substances, protein derivatives and amino acids, preservatives, chelating agents, stabilizers, oxidation inhibitors, plant extracts, crude drug extracts, vitamins, color additives, fragrances, pigments, ultraviolet absorbers and the like can be incorporated therein as additives.

The pH of the hair cosmetic composition of the present invention preferably ranges from 8 to 12, notably from 9 to 11 when it is an oxidation hair coloring formulation.

## EXAMPLES

### Example 1

As fragrances in the following hair color cream formula, hair color lotion formula and hair manicure formula, the below-described fragrance formula (A) and fragrance formula (B) was added.

Having now generally described this invention, a further understanding can be obtained by reference to certain specific examples which are provided herein for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to be limiting unless otherwise specified.

	1) <u>Hair color cream formula (Pack 1)</u>	<u>(%)</u>
	Aqueous ammonia (28%)	1.0
	Ammonium bicarbonate	1.3
	Ferrous sulfate	20 ppm
5	Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate	0.2
	Monoethanolamine	3.0
	Monoethanolamine HCl solution (60%)	1.2
	Potassium carbonate	2.0
	Toluene-2,5-diamine	1.5
	Resorcin	0.6
	m-Aminophenol	0.3
	Oleic acid	10.0
	Diethanol oleic acid amide	8.0
	POE(20) octyldodecyl ether	10.0
15	Ethanol	15.0
	Propylene glycol	10.0
	Sodium sulfite	0.5
	Ascorbic acid	0.5
	Fragrance	0.5
20	Potassium hydrogencarbonate	q.s. to pH 11.0
	Water	Balance

2) Liquid formulation for hair color (1 part agent) (%)

Sodium lauroylglutamate	5.0
Sodium lauroylsulfate	5.0
Sodium alkanesulfonate	3.0
Polyoxyethylene (3) tridecyl ether	39.0
2-Benzoyloxyethanol	25.0
Monoethanolamine	4.0
Aqueous ammonia (28%)	3.5
Anhydrous sodium sulfite	0.4
Toluene-2,5-diamine	1.0
m-Aminophenol	1.0
Merquat 550 (product of Goodrich)	4.5
Perfume	0.5
Water	Balance

\* 2-part agent for hair color (%)

Sodium polyoxyethylene (2) lauryl ether sulfate	15.0
Polyoxyethylene (9) lauryl ether	5.0
35% Aqueous hydrogen peroxide	17.0
75% Aqueous solution of phosphoric acid	0.3
Water	Balance



Floral base	20
Fruit base	5
Dipropylene glycol	3
TOTAL	100

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<u>Fragrance formula (B)</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Hexyl salicylate	5
Floral base	20
Fruit base	5
Citral	5
Hexylcinnamic aldehyde	20
Lyral™	10
Lilial™	10
Helional	5
Methylnonyl acetaldehyde	5
Benzyl salicylate	5
Dipropylene glycol	5
TOTAL	100

The hair color cream formula, the hair color lotion formula and the hair manicure formula were organoleptically ranked in smell in accordance with the following 5-stage ranking system by a panel consisting of 5 experts. The results are shown as averages of scores in Table 1.

5: Preferred fragrance

4: No irritating smell

3: Noticeable ammonia smell/solvent smell

2: Strong irritation of ammonia smell/solvent smell

1: Very strong irritation of ammonia smell/solvent smell Table 1

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TABLE 1

	Examples Fragrance Formula (A)	Comparative Examples Fragrance Formula (B)
1) Hair coloring cream formula	4.8	2.4
2) Hair coloring lotion formula	4.6	2.2
3) Hair manicure formula	4.4	2.0

From Table 1, it is understood that addition of a fragrance ingredient containing cis-3-hexenol makes it possible to markedly mask the ammonia odor of ammonia containing compositions and hence provides a preferred fragrance.

The disclosure of Japanese priority Application No. 2000-286644, filed September 21, 2000 is hereby incorporated by reference into the present application.

Obviously, numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.